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10/541,404	07/01/2005	Krishna Prasad Panje	NL 030025	6646

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EXAMINER	
NGUYEN, KHAI MINH	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/08/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/541,404	PANJE, KRISHNA PRASAD	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khai M. Nguyen	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 January 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murashita (U.S.Pub-20020186412) in view of Kingdon et al. (U.S.Pat-6088594).

Regarding claim 1, Murashita teaches a method of obtaining positional information of a mobile phone carrier (fig.4, mobile station 30A, camera 10A) and linking said positional information to position specific multimedia content of a multimedia device (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113), the method comprising the steps of:

linking the mobile phone position information to said position specific multimedia content at a WAP portal (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Murashita fails to specifically disclose obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone. However, Kingdon teaches obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone (col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Kingdon to Murashita to provide a method for determining the location of a mobile terminal and specifically to system and methods for graphically displaying the location of the mobile terminal within the cellular network.

Regarding claim 2, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 1, wherein the method further comprises the step of receiving identification of said position specific multimedia content from the mobile phone carrier (see Murashita, paragraph 0050, 0096).

Regarding claim 3, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 1, wherein the method further comprises the step of receiving position specific multimedia content from the mobile phone carrier (see Murashita, fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Regarding claim 4, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claims 1, wherein the position specific multimedia content is recorded by said multimedia recording device at said position of the mobile phone carrier (see Murashita, paragraph 0123).

Regarding claim 5, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 4, wherein the method further comprises the step of receiving properties of said multimedia device from the mobile phone carrier (see Murashita, fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Regarding claim 6, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claims 1, wherein the step of detecting the position information of the mobile phone also comprises detecting the magnetic orientation of the mobile phone carrier (see Kingdon, col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49).

Regarding claim 7, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claims 1, wherein the method further comprises the step of sorting the multimedia content according to a sorting criterion (see Murashita, fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Regarding claim 8, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 7, wherein the sorting criterion is based on properties extracted from the position information (see Murashita, fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Regarding claim 9, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 7, wherein the sorting criterion is selected by the mobile phone carrier and received from the mobile phone (see Murashita, fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Regarding claim 10, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a method according to claim 1, wherein the detection of the position information of the mobile phone is performed periodically after receiving said request from the mobile phone (see Kingdon, col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49).

Regarding claim 11, Murashita teaches a system for obtaining positional information of a mobile phone carrier (fig.4, mobile station 30A, camera 10A) and linking said positional information to position specific multimedia content of a multimedia device (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113), the system comprising:

means for linking the mobile phone position information to said position specific multimedia content at a WAP portal (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Murashita fails to specifically disclose obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone. However, Kingdon teaches obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone (col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Kingdon to Murashita to provide a method for determining the location of a mobile terminal and specifically to system and methods for graphically displaying the location of the mobile terminal within the cellular network.

Regarding claim 12, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a system according to claim 11, wherein the multimedia device is a camera (see Murashita, abstract).

Regarding claim 13 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 4.

Regarding claim 14 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 15 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

Regarding claim 16 is rejected with the same reasons set forth in claim 7.

Regarding claim 17, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a system according to claim 11, wherein the mobile phone position information is transmittable from the WAP portal to the multimedia device via the mobile phone (see Kingdon, col.4, lines 46-63).

Regarding claim 18, Murashita and Kingdon further teach a system according to claim 11, wherein the mobile phone position is an HTTP link generated by the WAP portal, which has said mobile phone position information (see Kingdon, col.3, lines 13-30).

Regarding claim 19, Murashita teaches a system for obtaining position information of a mobile phone carrier and linking said position information to position specific multimedia content recorded by a multimedia device (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113), the system comprising:

means for linking the mobile phone position information to said position specific multimedia content (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Murashita fails to specifically disclose obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of said mobile phone, communication means for communicating between said mobile phone and said multimedia device. However, Kingdon teaches obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of said mobile phone, communication means for communicating between said mobile phone and said multimedia device (col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Kingdon to Murashita to provide a method for determining the location of a mobile terminal and specifically to system and methods for graphically displaying the location of the mobile terminal within the cellular network.

Regarding claim 20, Murashita and Kingdon further teach Claim a system according to claim 19, further comprising a WAP portal accessible by said mobile phone (see Kingdon, col.4, lines 46-63), wherein the mobile phone position information is transmittable from the WAP portal to the multimedia device via the mobile phone through said communication means (see Kingdon, col.3, lines 13-30).

Regarding claim 21, Murashita teaches a method of obtaining position information of a mobile phone carrier and linking said position information to position

specific multimedia content recorded by a multimedia device (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113), the method comprising the steps of:

linking the mobile phone position information to said position specific multimedia content based on communication between said mobile phone and said multimedia device (fig.4-6, mobile station 30A, camera 10A, paragraph 0056, and 0112-0113).

Murashita fails to specifically disclose obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone. However, Kingdon teaches obtaining position information of a mobile phone of the mobile phone carrier based on a position detection of the mobile phone (col.2, lines 7-31, col.3, lines 39-49). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Kingdon to Murashita to provide a method for determining the location of a mobile terminal and specifically to system and methods for graphically displaying the location of the mobile terminal within the cellular network.

Conclusion

3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khai M. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571.272.7923. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph feild can be reached on 571.272.4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Khai Nguyen
Au: 2617

2/22/2007

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER